

Characteristics of various green manure and catch crops in vegetable production in Finland

Pirjo Kivijärvi
Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)
pirjo.kivijarvi@luke.fi

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Green manuring



Green manuring is an important tool in organic vegetable production by

- fixing nitrogen
- recycling nutrients
- maintaining soil fertility

Catch crops



Catch crops are an important tool in organic vegetable production by

- preventing nutrient leaching
- reducing nutrient losses
- maintaining soil fertility

Objectives of our study

- To produce information of different green manure and catch crops used in rotation of organic vegetable farms, e.g. biomass production, dry matter content, nutrient content of different crops, nutrient content in the soil

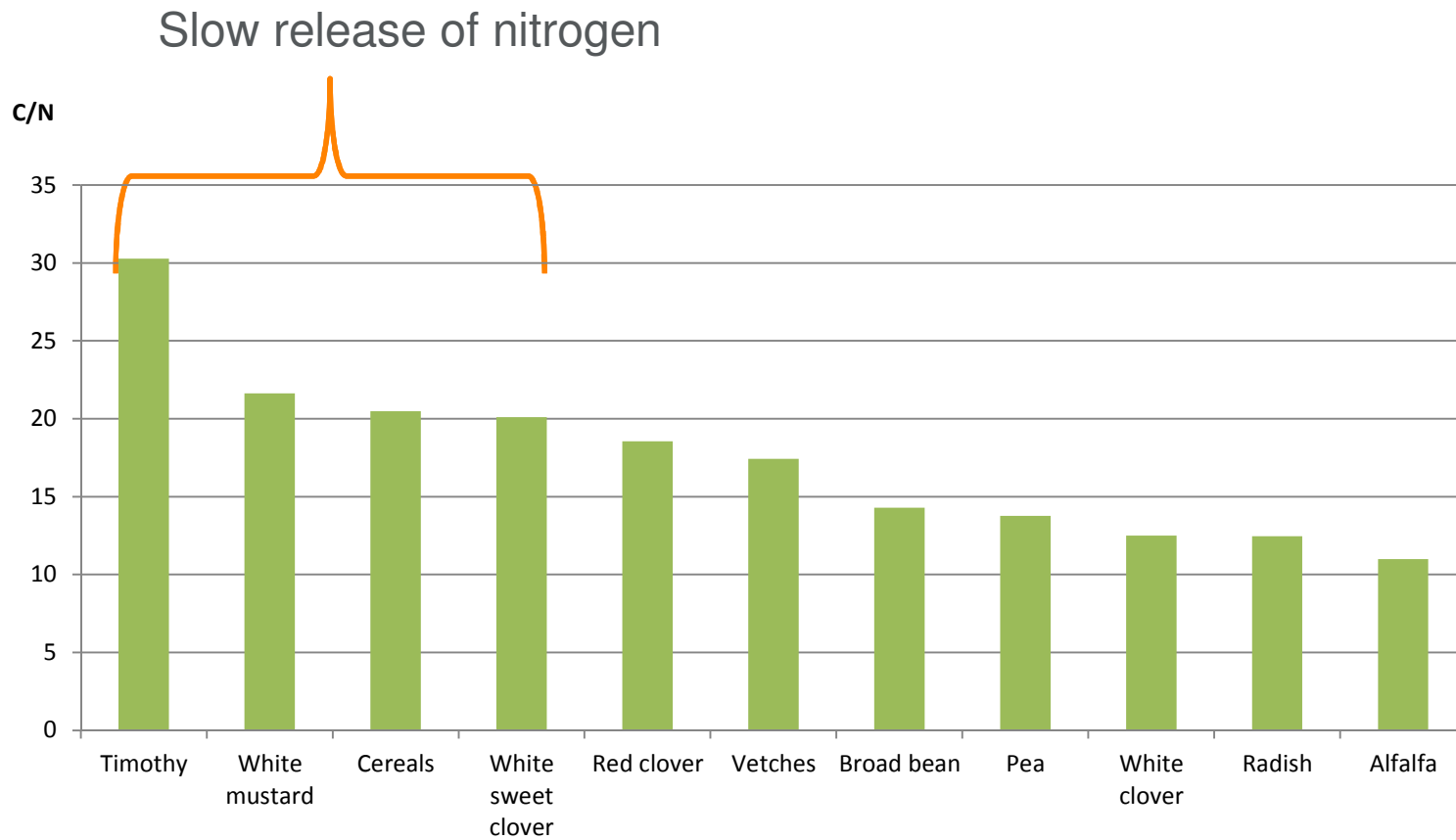


Dry matter content of different green manure crops



| Crop | growing stage | Dry matter % |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|
| Red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) | | |
| | blooming stage | 16 |
| | in September | 21 |
| White clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>) | | |
| | early summer | 13 |
| | end of blooming | 17 |
| Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) | | |
| | in June | 19-22 |
| | in the ear stage | 23 |
| | end of blooming | 28-29 |
| White sweet clover (<i>Melilotus albus</i>) | | |
| | beginning of blooming | 15 |
| | middle of blooming | 23 |
| Vetches (<i>Vicia</i>) | | |
| | beginning of blooming | 20 |
| | Pods (reproductive stage) | 18-20 |
| Pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) | | |
| | blooming stage | 16-17 |
| | Pods (reproductive stage) | 21-22 |
| Broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>) | | |
| | beginning of blooming | 13 |
| | Pods (reproductive stage) | 17-18 |
| White mustard (<i>Sinapis alba</i>) | | |
| | blooming stage | 17-18 |
| | end of blooming | 21 |
| Tillage radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) | | |
| | | 7-8 |
| Cereals | | |
| | early/green stage | 20 |
| | in the ear stage | 25 |

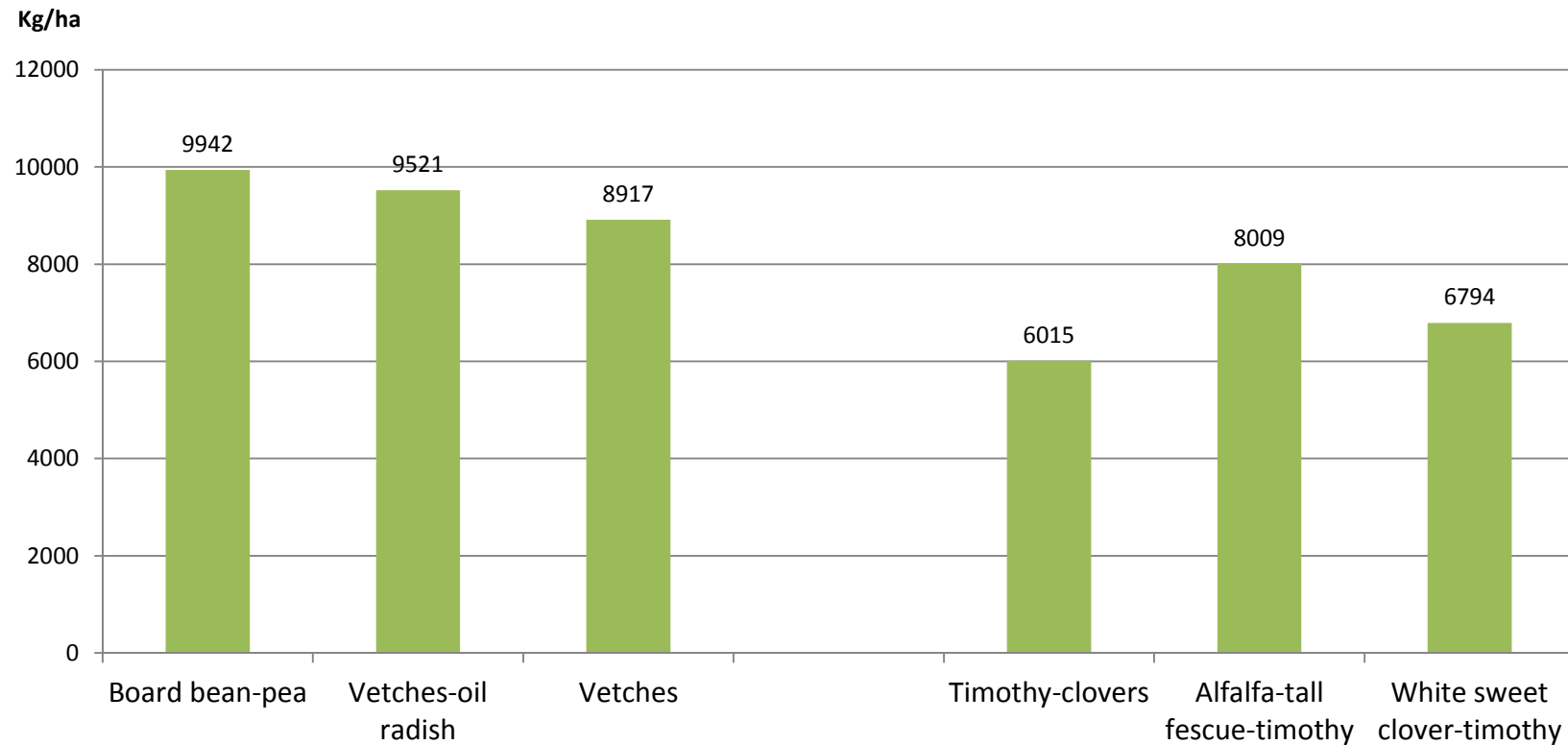
C/N-ratio of different crops



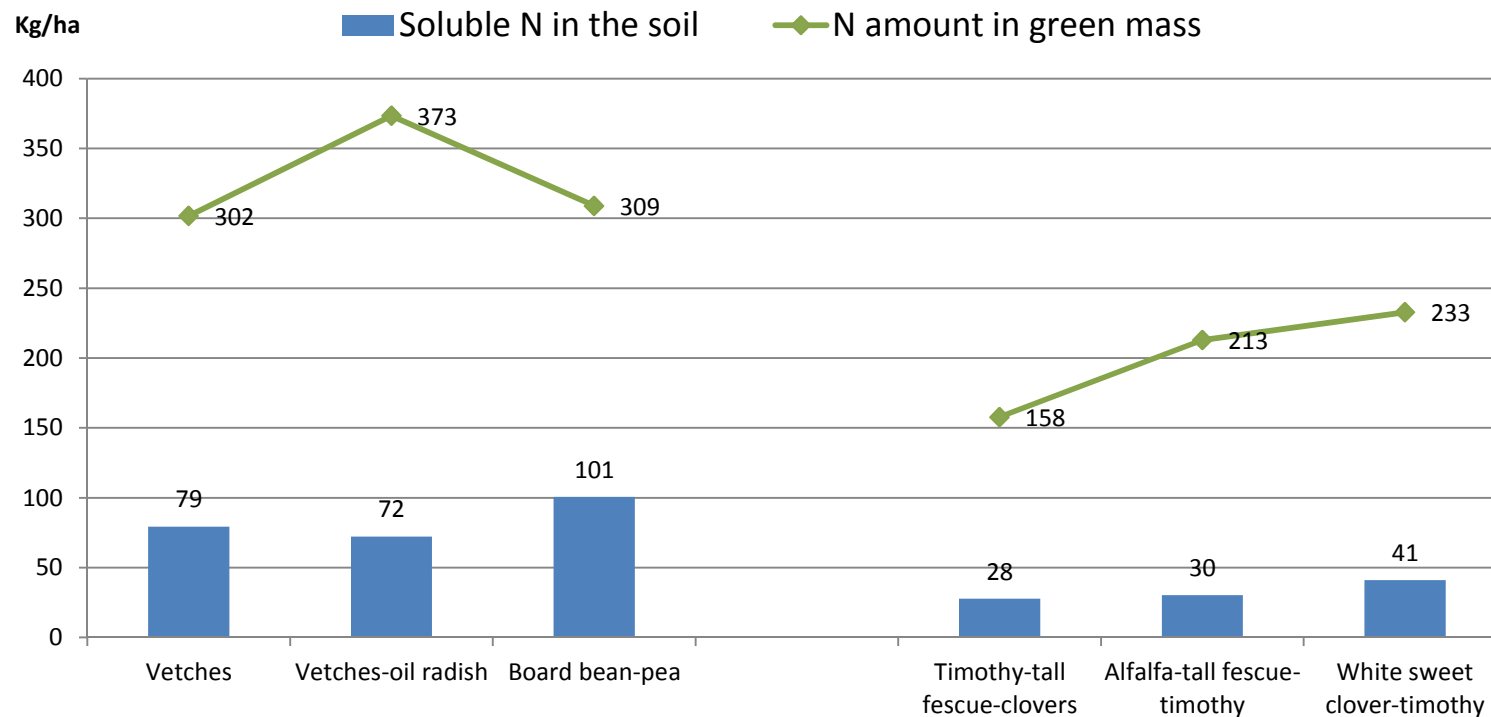
Nutrient content of different green manure and catch crops

| | Nutrient content (% in dry matter) of different crops | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | N % | P % | K % | Ca % | S % |
| Red clover | 2,3 | 0,2 | 2,0 | 1,4 | 0,1 |
| White clover | 3,3 | 0,3 | 3,5 | 1,4 | 0,2 |
| Pea | 3,0 | 0,3 | 2,2 | 1,3 | 0,1 |
| Vetches | 2,4 | 0,4 | 1,3 | 1,6 | 0,2 |
| Alfalfa | 3,7 | 0,4 | 2,9 | 1,8 | 0,2 |
| White sweet clover | 2,4 | 0,3 | 2,4 | 0,8 | 0,2 |
| Board bean | 2,9 | 0,4 | 2,3 | 0,9 | 0,1 |
| Radish | 3,0 | 0,5 | 5,6 | 1,8 | 0,6 |
| White mustard | 1,9 | 0,3 | 2,8 | 1,1 | 0,4 |
| Timothy | 1,5 | 0,3 | 2,4 | 0,3 | 0,1 |
| Cereals | 2,1 | 0,3 | 1,8 | 0,5 | 0,2 |

Example – Dry matter production of annual and perennial green manure mixtures



Example – N amount in green mass and soluble N in the soil in the beginning of November 2016



Green mass moved down and mixed into the soil 27.9.2016

Green mass moved down 27.9.2016

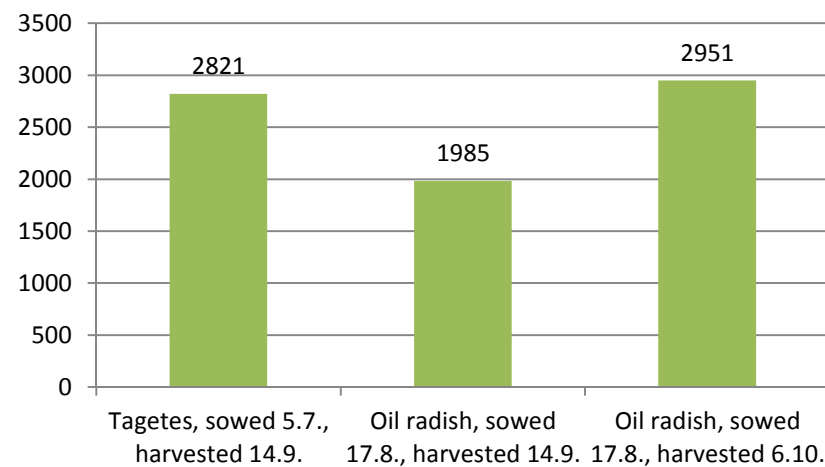
Catch crops



Dry matter production of different catch crops

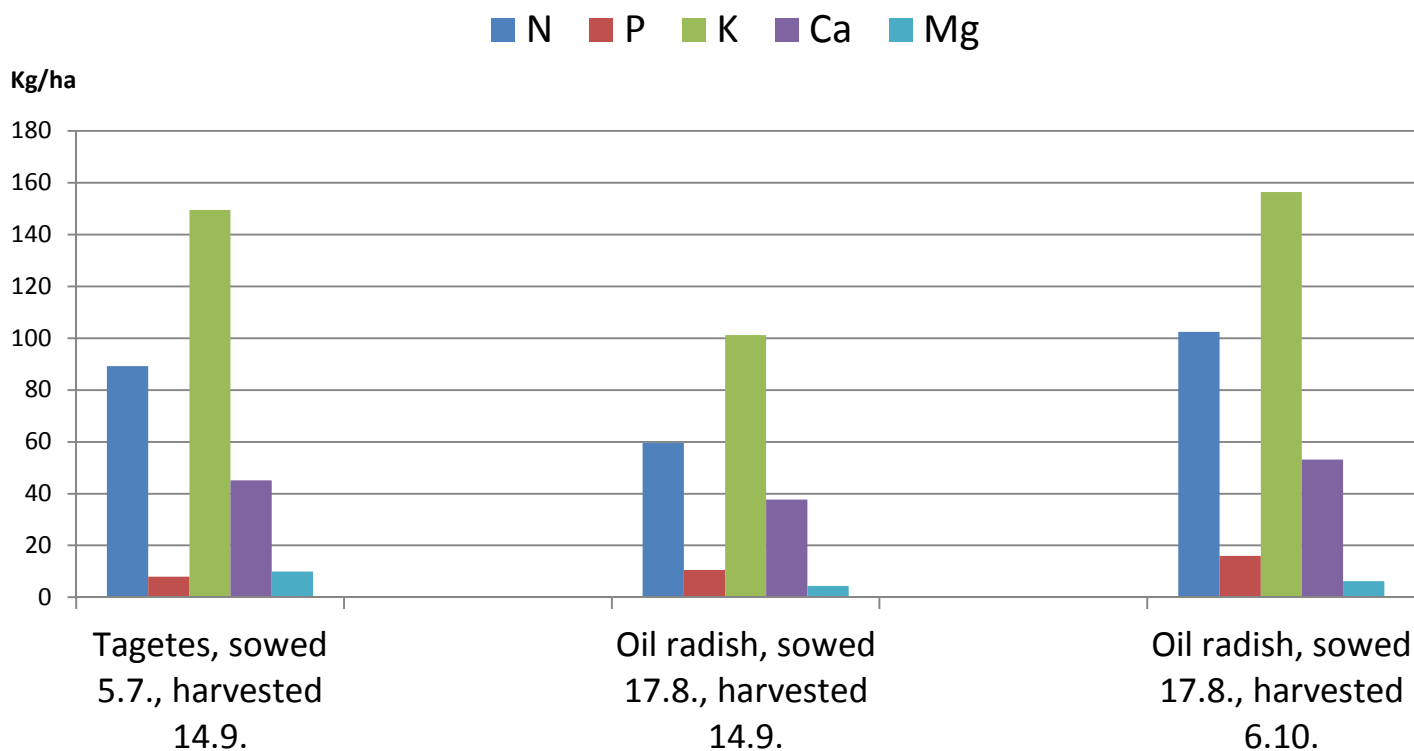
- Tagetes after early cabbage
- Oil radish after Swedish turnip

Kg/ha



Catch crops

Nutrient uptake (kg/ha) of different catch crops in vegetable farm in 2016



'Summa summarum'

The results help farmers to select green manure or catch crop for their vegetable crop rotation

We have also analysed the diseases of green manure crops and catch crops and their possible effects to following vegetable crop

Publication:

Characteristics of various catch crops in the organic vegetable production in northern climate conditions – results from an on-farm study:

<http://www.helsinki.fi/ruralia/julkaisut/pdf/Reports165.pdf>

Work with green manuring and catch crops will continue...